

# Dosimetric Predictors of Sexual Toxicity in Cervical Cancer Patients Treated With Definitive Chemoradiation and MRI-Guided Brachytherapy<sup>1</sup>

Anthony Alanis\*

This study analyzed sexual health in women with cervical cancer after being treated with chemoradiation or brachytherapy (a type of internal radiation). The researchers used questionnaires about sexual function and distress, and recorded how much radiation different parts of the vagina received. Roughly 73% of patients reported sexual dysfunction, and 55% reported significant sexual

distress. They found that using higher doses of radiation to specific areas of the vagina, especially the rectovaginal area, caused worse sexual distress. Not only does the type of radiation treatment matter, but how radiation is distributed (dosimetry) may influence long-term side effects. Sexual health is an important and underrecognized outcome in cervical cancer treatment, and better attention to

radiation dosing can improve quality of life.

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## References

1) Gulstene S, Chuk E, Conway J, et al. Dosimetric predictors of sexual toxicity in cervical cancer patients treated with definitive chemoradiation and MRI-guided brachytherapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol*. 2026. doi:10.1016/j.ijrobp.2026.03.021

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### Affiliation:

Corresponding author: \*Anthony Alanis, (anthonyalanis918@yahoo.com)

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